THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 24th November.

DANGER AHEAD.—Under this heading the Rangoon paper says that the general regilding and re-decoration of the pagodas which is now taking place throughout Burma, and especially the Upper Province, is well worthy of attention. We have recently heard from several persons whose opinions are entitled to weight, and having special opportunity of judging, that this movement indicates a general belief amongst the Burmans, that the Mengoon Prince who is now the undoubted heir of Alompra, is about to invade Burma and raise the Peacock flag. Whatever the cause, or objects of this manifestation of public feeling may be, the movement is, undoubtedly, led and encouraged by the Phoongyees.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that Porebunder matters are about to be heard of again in a new form A contractor, respecting whose charges there was serious misunderstanding between the Administrator and the State Engineer, is suing the State upon various claims, aggregating about half a-lakh of rupees, half of which is the unpaid balance on the Jubilee Bridge. At the request of the contractor Government has consented to the suit being heard in the Court of the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent.

THE Sikh refugees at Pondicherry left that place on Friday for Delhi. The Government of India, having pardoned them for their intrigues in Dhulip Singh's interest, raised no objection to their return to the Punjab.

A STRANGE story is thus told by Dr. Carl Peters about Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha in the current issue of the *Contemporary*. Dr. Peters, it may be remembered, made a filibustering expedition to Uganda some time ago, and, on his way back met Emin Pasha at Mpwapwa. The assertions he now makes were made to him by Emin with permission to publish them when he reached Europe If they are true, they prove abundantly the charge which has been brought against Mr. Stanley by others, that he undertook the expedition associated with his name merely for his own glory, and conducted it solely with that view. He is said first of all to have told Emin that the Khedive had sent an order for him, to leave the equatorial province: then to have put forward a second proposition, in the name of the King of the Belgians, offering Emin the Governorship of the province as an appanage of the Congo Free State, and lastly to have made a similar proposal on behalf of the British East African Company. Why he should have made these conflicting propositions is not clear, nor does it appear whether he had any authority for so doing: but at all events he is said to have persuaded Emin to accept the last on the condition that he was to be accompanied by Mr. Stanley round Victoria Nyanza to Kavirondo on the north-east side, Stanley then to go to Mombassa and collect stores and ammunition for the Pasha's use. Relying on this promise Emin broke up his camp, but when he reached the south end of Victoria Nyanza, Stanley suddenly told him he could not carry out his promise without an express order of the Queen. The Pasha had now lost all that he possessed, and was forced against his inclination to accompany Stanley to the coast. This is the story as Dr. Peters tells it. It has undoubtedly its improbabilities; but at all events the public will await with curiosity the further development of this last phase of African controversy, which is certainly becoming unpleasantly personal.

THE death of Mr. Alexander McHinch, in Karachi is announced. Mr. McHinch was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and took a lead in advocating the improvement of railway communications in Karachi with the rest of India. He was also President of the Karachi Municipality, a Member of the Port Trust, and was for two years an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

IN consequence of severe storms and heavy rains the greater part of the workings on the Manchester Ship Canal have been flooded, and great damage has been done.

Tuesday, 25th November.

A SWARM of locusts made their appearance on Wednesday last at Singhoor and Tarrakessur in the Hughli District. Within the short period of two hours, these insects have eaten up almost all the leaves of plants and vegetables, to the great injury of the poor cultivators.

THE *Times* states that Dr. Koch is personally treating twenty phthisical patients, and that fifteen of them have already greatly improved, but that five advanced cases have entirely failed to show any signs of improvement under his treatment. Dr. Koch warns those patients suffering from phthisis in an advanced stage that it is useless their coming to Berlin. The making of lymph is the slowest of operations, and the supply hitherto has been wholly inadequate.

THE newest fact which has come to light about Dr. Koch's treatment is that he employs a lymph for the purpose of inoculation in the preparation of which metallic salts are used. These salts at once and infallibly kill the bacillus to which consumption is due, and at the same time render the system proof against further attacks. Cases are now under treatment. There are some drawbacks to the value of the discovery, even if it fulfils Dr. Koch's highest hopes. The necessary metallic salts are so costly, that only wealthy people can hope to be benefited by their use. For the present, however, Dr Koch's task is to convince the medical world that he is not upon a false scent.

THE Bimetallic League has intimated that its object is not merely to raise the price of silver and the value of the rupee, but to open the Mints of the world to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio, in order to prevent heavy fluctuations in exchange.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE.—The following is the report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st October, 1890: "On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 14,611-0-6. During the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 53,739-14-11. Of these two amounts, Rs. 49,201-0-4 have been realised, leaving Rs.19,149-15-1 outstanding. The divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 34,139-3.0. The Directors propose to set apart as usual the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the credit of the repair and building fund. During the half-year the demand upon the space for storage has been very heavy. The Directors did all in their power to meet the necessities of customers, but a demand of this sort involves a corresponding unusual expenditure. The charges general have been augmented by the extra outlay for coolies, the changing of beams on hydraulic power for the lifts, and especially by the cost of a large number of godown-horses, which had to be made to meet requirements as they arose. After deducting the sum to be set apart under paragraph 3 of this Report, the divisible balance will be Rs. 32,139-3-0. Of this amount the Directors recommend that Rs. 32,000 be applied in payment of a dividend of Rs. 16 per share, and the balance Rs. 139-3-0 carried to next half-year's account."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—A story is being related in diplomatic circles which is held to be characteristic of the Ottoman Court. Prince Fredinand of Bulgaria, desiring to establish himself in the good graces of the Sultan, forwarded through the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople for presentation to his Majesty his portrait painted in oil and enclosed in a magnificent frame of gold. On the top of the frame was a shield on which the Bulgarian coat of arms was painted, the whole being surmounted by a prince's crown. The Sultan's ministers saw in these emblems a covert attack on their master's suzerain rights over the principality, and recommended that it should not be accepted. The Sultan ordered, therefore, that it was to be returned with a polite reply. The palace official to whom this duty was entrusted found the rich frame much to his liking, and having appropriated, sent the picture to Sophia. When the Turkish diplomatic agent there returned the picture to M. Stambouloff, the latter marked the absence of the frame and said sarcastically—"We are happy to perceive that at least a portion of our gift pleased his Majesty. Henceforth we will send only frames without portraits."

Wednesday, 26th November.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, of the Bombay High Court, who has been appointed by the Government to study the Egyptian judicial system and to suggest reforms, is now investigating the procedure and working of the French Criminal Courts, as the French Codes prevail in Egypt. After this he returns to Cairo. So far he has succeeded in getting the Egyptian authorities to accept the principle of District Courts throughout the country with enlarged jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with one judge only in place of three. Of this the Downing Street authorities entirely approve; but now the aim is to improve the status and raise the qualification of the judges who will have the great power contemplated by the new system.

A DISCOVERY of coal is reported from Pinjore, a few miles from Kalka. The Geological Survey Department will report on the quality of the find. If the coal is good and can be obtained in large quantities it will be a great help to the Delhi-Kalka-Railway.

THE report on the working of the Calcutta Public Library for October last shows that the number of subscribers, which was 97 at the beginning of that month, had increased to 104 before its close, and that of these, 83 were Europeans and 21 natives. The free reading room was open to the public from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. throughout the month, except for four days of the Durga Puja holidays. The total number of visitors to the Library was 1,213, of whom 901 were Europeans and the remainder natives. As regards the finances of the Library, we observe that October opened with a cash balance of Rs. 13,860-5-3, of which practically the whole was in deposit in the bank. The total income of the institution from all sources was Rs. 715-6-0; while the total expenditure was Rs. 897-13-0. The closing balance of the month was thus Rs. 13,695-14-3, and of this sum Rs. 13,656-13 was in the bank, and Rs. 39-1-3 in the Secretary's hands.

Indian Engineering says in respect to that very costly structure at Simla which the Viceroy resides in during the summer months:—'The sum of Rs. 5000 is, it is said, to be spent on adding a tower to the Viceregal Lodge, Simla. This structure has already cost the modest sum of Rs. 14,14,000; it may, therefore, be interesting to note the yearly expenditure on alterations, additions and repairs to this rather expensive Government House.'

MR. E. D. MACLAGAN has been appointed Census Commissioner for the Punjab, and arrangements are already in progress. Copies of instructions and the necessary forms have already been distributed to the different tehsildars and settlement officers in the Lahore district, the latter being appointed for the villages and the former for the minor municipalities. The Municipal Committee of Lahore, assisted by the tehsildar and others, will nominate a sufficient number of men to act as census-takers for the Lahore city and suburbs. Similar arrangements are being made in the other municipalities of the Punjab.

UNDER the heading "India as a Winter Resort," the *British Medical Journal* says:—'The patients who derive most benefit from wintering in India are those who suffer from chronic bronchitis or asthma. For these the climate of Bombay is very suitable. They should arrive in Bombay about the middle of December, and could remain there till the end of February, when they might go up to Matheran in March, and embark for Europe at Bombay spending some weeks in the South of France, and arriving in England about the end of May. Chronic bronchitis is a very rare disease in Bombay. Patients who go there avoid the usual winter attacks, and being able to go about in the open air with impunity, find their general health much improved. The winter in India is much to be commended in cases of neurasthenia and hypochondriasis without organic disease of the nervous system. The entire change of enviroment and continual succession of fresh objects of interest are well adapted to produce improvement in the less severe forms of these affections.'

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab invested the Raja of Kapurthulla with full administrative powers on Monday last.

Thursday, 27th November.

THE long pending proceedings by the Nizam's Government against Sirdar Dilar Jung have been commenced. Messrs. Roughton and Bryne, solicitors to the Hyderabad Government, filed the plaint in the Bombay High Court on Friday last week. The plaint is a document of great length. The chief prayers in it are that the Sirdar should be declared a trustee of the Government in whose service he was at the time, in respect of the shares allotted to him by the Company as his shares of the concession, and that he should account for these shares at the highest market value which they reached. The total claim is for Rs. 60,00,000. All the leading members of the Bombay bar have been retained on one side or the other, in addition to Messrs. Evans and Woodroffe, of the Calcutta bar, who have been retained for Nizam's Government.

THE Portuguese are not quieted in their desire of blotting out England from the map of the world. One of the Lisbon journals, by the way, suggests, as a means of accomplishing the delightful project of exterminating the British nation, that every Portuguese subject should seize "his Englishman and strangle him without mercy." The Portuguese are small, and not athletic, and it would be difficult for each of them to match himself with an Englishman suitable for strangling.

THE Lahore paper writes: "A mighty cry went up from Bombay to the Government of India lately, owing to the pay-cutting department refusing to pass the cost of soap and a towel to a staff officer, with which to wash and dry his hands. The military authorities in Bombay were indignant at such a liberty being taken, as the cutting of a few pice for soap, and resented it by appealing to the Bombay Government. The latter, we regret to say, were too weak to deal with such a tremendous case, and sent it to the Government of India for decision. But as washing the hands is a necessity at Calcutta, if not at Bombay, the Government of India have conceded the soap and the towel also. It seems scarcely right that the expensive machinery of the Supreme Government should be taken up with such ridiculous references."

IT is reported that the Secretary to his Excellency the Chinese Amban will be back in Darjeeling by next month, to arrange some matters connected with the Sikkim Thibet treaty, and that it is probable that the Amban himself will be in Darjeeling again next spring.

THE North-West Provinces Government have just sent in to the Government of India their scheme for carrying into effect the proposals of the Public Service Commission, which has been worked out in full details in regard to appointments to be removed from the schedule for the benefit of the new Provincial Service.

THE local Board of Revenue has just issued a notification in regard to future examinations. All candidates for appointment as deputy collectors and sub-deputy collectors are required to forward, with their applications for permission to appear at the subordinate executive service examinations, statements showing the landed property owned by them in these provinces, or in which they may have any interest, or which may be held and managed by their wives or by other members of their families living with and in any way dependent on them

IN the Central Provinces Colonel T A. Scott has been nominated to act as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, while Mr. Venning is officiating as Judicial Commissioner.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has desired that the acknowledgments of Government be conveyed to Haji Niyamat Ali, a Mahomedan gentleman who charitably fed a number of persons left destitute in the Sikanderpur pargana and to Maharani Surnamoi of Cossim Bazar, member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and Sir Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I E., of Dumraon, who sent subscriptions for the relief of sufferers from the late floods in the Ballia district.

THE Hon'ble Nawab Ashanullah, Khan Bahadur, of Dacca, arrives in Calcutta by the 3rd instant to take his seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. The Nawab will be accompanied by his father, Nawab Sir Abdul Gunni, K. C. S. I.

WRITING on the Native States' Imperial Service troops, in connection with the recent series of inspections by the Viceroy, the *Pioneer* remarks :— "Already have these fine troops been allotted, in the event of a great mobilization, a prominent place in the van of the army, and it may be confidently predicted, that, whenever and wherever employed, they will bear a distinguished part."

Friday, 28th December.

A PLEASING incident is reported in connection with Lord Lansdowne's visit to Delhi, which is said to have made a strong impression on the minds of the local populace. When the Viceroy drove down Chandni Chowki, His Excellency was passing the Delhi and London Bank, when the horse attached to a conveyance in which a local merchant named Ali Jan Patwa was driving took fright, and, after bolting and running some distance, fell, upsetting the trap, and throwing the occupant violently on the ground. Lord Lansdowne at once ordered his conveyance to be stopped, and had the merchant, who was not seriously hurt, carefully lifted into the trap and taken home. A local Mahomedan poet eulogises His Excellency's conduct on the above occasion in Persian verse, likening Lord Lansdowne to the Good Samaritan, and alluding to him as the "Blest of God, King among men, and the Prince of Viceroys."

THE papers by the mail contain the account of the American elections. As was to be expected, the defeat of the Republicans is ascribed in part to the indignation stirred by the McKinley Traiff Bill, but in part also to the disappointment felt by the farming community with the half-measures the Republicans have taken with regard to the silver question. At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance in Washington for example the Secretary said : "The course taken in the elections does not prove that the Alliance will support the Democrats in 1892. If the Democrats fail to give a greater volume of currency, they will receive the same punishment." The elections are thus as likely to lead to the free coinage of silver as to the downfall of protection. It is also reported that Mr. Manton Marble, who was sent over by Mr. Clevel and to feel the European pulse about bimetallism, cabled to an eminent financial authority in London, that the free coinage of silver was inevitable : and this is the opinion current in the best informed circles in the United States. The Chinese Government is said to have succeeded in negotiating the loan in Berlin. It was not yet known whether the loan was in gold or silver ; but even if the former it must be ultimately converted into silver, and must, therefore, mean the purchase unexpectedly of some forty million ounces of silver.

THE rule for recovering advances made in England to officers returning from furlough by five equal stoppages from the first six months' pay has been modified by the Government of India on the representation of the case of two junior medical officers at Madras, who each received £100 advance and during the stoppages had only Rs. 37, balance to live on monthly. It is now decided that the Controllers of Military Accounts shall be permitted to modify the practice of making recoveries from the pay of military and medical officers to such an extent as each case may seem to require. The monthly instalments in each case should, however never be less than one-third of the officer's salary.

THE Municipal Commissioners, of Madras, at a special meeting on Thursday evening, resolved that the letter in *Indian Engineering* and the *Madras Mail* on the insanitary condition of Madras, is grossly untrue and a libel. A letter from Sir Charles Lawson, stating that the insertion of the libellous letter in the *Mail* was an inadvertence and expressing his regret that the publication had caused pain and annoyance, was accepted by the Commissioners, who decided to let the matter drop if the *Madras Mail* publishes Sir Charles Lawson's letter prominently. It was further resolved that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Commissioners to take any notice of *Indian Engineering* in this connection.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"We have not yet heard whether either party in the Warburton Defamation Case have taken steps to carry the judgment of the Divisional Court up to the Chief Court : but the decision has been entirely in Mr. Warburton's favour, affirming the conviction of the proprietor and editor of the *Tribune* on the private libels, and at the same time wiping out so much of Mr. Kennedy's curious judgment as seemed adverse to Mr. Warburton on the libels. The judgment of the Divisional Court has, in fact, exactly confirmed the opinion which we expressed upon Mr. Kennedy's judgment : but we should not be surprised to learn that the proprietor of the *Tribune* at any rate had determined to appeal to the Chief Court against it. Indeed, Mr. Warburton's counsel might also consider an appeal to the Chief Court advisable, so as to finally settle what Mr. Warburton's remedy exactly is, as the code and rulings do. not seem to us quite clear on the point."

Saturday, 29th December.

A school boy, as we have said in a recent issue, in Lahore posted an obnoxious bill on the school wall, criticizing his master's character in objectionable language. The boy is only 10 years old. Upon this, the Magistrate sent him to jail, and the appellate courts have confirmed the sentence. The *Civil and Military Gazette* thus comments upon the case :— "If the facts are, as we suppose, correctly reported, surely there is here a perversion to the machinery to the law to supply discipline for school-room, we cannot imagine an English schoolboy's offence to this kind—not unknown, we dare say—being magnified into a criminal offence, suitable for punishment by imprisonment and fine. It is not a rare offence for English school-boys during the last days of term to sow rude remarks about their master on the school premises in mustard and cress, to gladden his eyes during the vacation : but we never heard of the criminal courts being appealed to in the matter."

THE *Sakti* reminds Mr. Malabari of the letter that was written to him by Sir M. Melville about the age of consent. "If consummation could be prevented before the age of 12, it would certainly be most desirable. But could the law effect this ? At present, the consummation of marriage before the age of 10 is punishable. But in the whole course of my experience, I have never known such a case brought before the criminal courts. Why is this ? The explanation must be either, that such cases do not take place, or that they are not discovered. The first explanation, I think, you do not admit, and therefore you must fall back on the second. But if it is impossible to prove that the law is broken, when the girl is under 10, it would be equally, or even more difficult to prove it, when the girl was between 10 or 12. I say 'more difficult,' because the visible injury to the girl herself would be less apparent. It seems to me that it would be impossible to enforce the law, except by means of an inquisitorial investigation of the most private affairs of domestic life, which would be considered intolerable. In the absence of complaint by the wife, (and she would never complain), how could anyone, be allowed to go into a man's house, in order to ascertain whether he had consummated his marriage before his wife was *upta viro* ? And then there is difficulty to which I have already referred (the want of birth registration), that in most cases it is almost impossible to prove conclusively whether a girl is 10 or 11, or 12 years old."

THE Court of Queen's Bench has fined Miss Cobden £125 and costs for sitting in the County Council.

A PETITION is being prepared by the Western Districts in the Madras Presidency deprecating the raising of the age of consent. The *Madras Standard* urges that the result will be a wholesale prosecution of husbands.

IT is said that before leaving the Central Provinces Mr. Mackenzie has been endeavouring to secure for the chief officers of the Province a relaxation of their onerous duties, combined with an improved scale of pay.

THE Bharat Dharma Mahamandal which has just concluded its sittings at Delhi have among others adopted the following resolutions :—"As now-a-days some of the Hindus are indifferent to their *sanskars* or purificatory rites the Mahamandal suggests that all Dharma Sabhas and local *panchayats* should see that henceforth these rites are more strictly observed according to the *dharmashastras*. This was proposed by Pundit Banmali Dutt of Amritsar and seconded by Srikrishan Sastri of Jullundhar. It was resolved that this Mahamandal regards with indignation the movement set on foot by men who are not Hindus anent marriage reforms, and that this Mahamandal strongly protests against Government interference in socio-religious matters such as raising the age of consent. This resolution was proposed by Pundit Nanda Kissore Deb of Muttra and seconded by Pundit Gaurishankara of Ajmere. It was resolved that the evil customs of demanding exhorbitant money in matrimonial transactions and extravagance in marriage expenses as being contrary to the tenor of the Dharmasastras should be put a stop to. This was proposed by Pundit Petamber of Ajmere and seconded by Pundit Ram Chandra of Bhurtpore. That as the main object of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal is to improve the religious status of the people of this country and to protect their religious rights and privileges the Mahamandal requests all the Dharma Sabhas of the country to co-operate with it. It was resolved that adequate steps be taken for the spread of Sanskrit education." A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been subscribed for the establishment of a Sanskrit College at Delhi. The next meeting of the Mahamandal will be held at Benares in Kartik next.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *2nd December* at 7 P. M.
Subject: Specific Heat; Calorimetry

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Wednesday*, the *3rd Inst*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Circular and Chromatic Polarisation.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the *3rd Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Iodine and flourine.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Thursday*, the *4th Inst.*, at *4* P. M.
Subject: Arsenic

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra. Datta, F C. S., on *Friday* the *5th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Carbon.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *6th Inst.*, from 3 to 4 P. M.
Subject: Oxides of Carbon.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the *6th Inst.*, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Subject: Antimony.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 29th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

THE PROPOSED CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ACT.

ON Saturday next, the 6th of December, a meeting will be held of the Senate of the Calcutta University, among other purposes, to take into consideration a report of a Committee on the propriety of amending the Charter of the University. Under ordinary circumstances the Charter should be modified by those who grant it, but in this instance it is the Chartered who, to get better terms, try to recommend the Government to grant a new one because the old terms, they allege, have become "obsolete." How an examining body wishing to become a governing body can be obsolete and frame a new constitution is not explained. In England the latest outcome of experience has been the London University, an examining body, to rectify as far as possible the evils attendant upon the old educational monopolies of the Oxford and other Universities, but we live in a different climate and what has been true in England is the reverse of truth in India. Those who originally framed our University took particular care to obviate the inconvenience attendant upon monopolies, and to give us a thing that may be unimpeachable in all its intentions. The great compliment has always been to hold the Diplomas of our University as perfectly unimpeachable, and recent experience has already shown that there is great danger in the assessors changing their position into something very different. The discussions regarding the disaffiliation of certain scholastic institutions plainly indicate that the object was to make educational institutions subservient and subordinate to the examining body. If the function of Goldsmith-Hall be to test the touch of the metal, it would be disastrous to the public to make that Hall, judge as to the mode of alloying. Now our Degrees and Diplomas are mere certificates of the touch of the metal, and it is the wish of the administrators of the Hall to give a substantive power to the Syndicate to be the judge of the manner of education in our private schools, and to give the Syndicate a preponderating interest in a special institution of their own. Let us for a moment fancy that Goldsmith-Hall should have a shop of its own in competition with other shopkeepers, and we can perceive how the value of the mark of Goldsmith-Hall would fall to zero. It should, therefore, be the duty of the public at large to prevent by every possible means the desecration of a useful institution like the examining body, and open every facility for malpractices which would not stand the touch of light. Certain it is that in England they have not yet occasion to find any objection to the Constitution of the London University, except by those who have their own interests to nourish most at the sacrifice of others. At the beginning so zealous was our University in this respect that to prevent misconceptions they did not allow the head of the Government Educational Institutions any place in the Syndicate. They thought it would produce a baneful impression if the head of the Government Institution should send boys to compete with outsiders. Nor was the precaution at all unnecessary. It is notorious how the Director of Public Instruction in the North-West complained of the Calcutta Examiners. Then such like and other gross instances were passed without let or hinderance. In the recent discussions about disaffiliation the same offence was treated differently as it took place in a Government or a private institution, and it is to intensify this evil that the present recommendations have been made. Nor is the time at all appropriate for the conversion of the examining into an instructive body. Mr. Gilliland says:—"I object to suggestion. It proposes to provide for the transformation into a *Teaching* University of a Body Corporate, which in thirty-three years has been unable to acquire sufficient funds for the proper performance of the functions of an examining body. I do not think the Senate should have the power to devote the funds of the University to the foundation of scholarships(still less to the endowments of Professorships and Lecturerships for which no semblance of necessity has been proved to exist) until the following buildings at least have been provided, (a) a physical Laboratory, with (b) a chemical Laboratory, where candidates for degree could be examined practically, without specially favouring any one institution, (c) a Library, and proper offices for the Registrar, clerks, &c., with a Hall for meetings of the Senate in which the speeches of members would stand some chance of being heard. These are urgent present requirements and to them will probably have to be added, within a few years, additional Examination halls. The cost of land and buildings would be about six or eight laks, the accumulated funds amount to about one lak. In the face of this it is proposed to provide for Professorships!"

One of the Reporters must bear vividly in mind for how many years he has been attempting to raise funds for professorships and with what results. As yet he has not got enough for one professorship and the proposal is to supply for a whole set of professors. Of course, the Government can give any number of professorships, but will it do so? And the feeling in this country is certainly against the endowment of private professorships carrying a right to the lecturer levying a schooling fee. In the case of the Tagore Law Lecturership the case is certainly well illustrated and the Government has done its utmost to make it as inutile as possible. For nearly 20 years the produce of a fund amounting to over 3 laks has been wasted, because the Government does not like to allow the Tagore lectures to count for attendance as law lectures at the Law Examinations, and people find that the lectures are of no good whatever. Let the lectures count and there will be no lack of students, and Mr. Justice Norris will have no reason to complain. As for lecturers we get the best in India. We get the men of the rank of Judges of High Court and Advocates General, and we can have nothing better. There was a talk that the professorships are not to meet ordinary wants, but to utilise extraordinary opportunities when we have men like Shakespere and Milton to be our lecturers. This is purely sentimental, and cannot be reckoned as an argument. Our lecturers are wanted for our class-rooms and not as ornaments. The only other objects are purely literary, such as the edition of old Bengali poetry of Bharat Chandra and the like, but the less we say about it the better. Then the first substantive alteration is that about the election of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal as an ex-officio Fellow; what the gain of this will be to the University we know not; no doubt, however, it will be an excellent means of circulating the butter boat, but to our mind the butter in that case will be peculiarly rancid. For years the University thrived without any such emollient and now that it has got a Director of Public Instruction as a permanent syndic, it will do no better when it has one. The second involves a problem of fractional arithmetic which practically none can grasp. We are told that one-half of the elected Fellows should be appointed by the Chancellor instead of the whole as at present, and that of the remaining half, two-thirds will be elected by the Senate and one-third by the Graduates. Now, how this one-third is to be attained out of 50 or 100 or out of any odd numbers that may be vacant at any one time, how can the apportion be made is an arithmetical puzzle. The fractional numbers will not be elected except when convenient, and in so far the rule is defective. Is there any difficulty in supplying language to meet a discrepancy like this? It certainly does not speak much of the accuracy in drafting the reports. In Sec. 12, a provision has been made to obviate such complication as we lately had in regard to disaffiliation, but our friends, the reporters, have forgotten that special requisitions are much more effective than general rules of the kind. It is not in keeping with the clause regarding the position of the Syndicate as entrusted with the executive government of the University. It was to curb the Syndicate who wanted to take action *suo motu* regarding a disaffiliation that the three protests were filed and the matter still hangs fire, and now would the people like to give up all control, such as this clause contemplates? Cancelment of degrees was proposed at Bombay very rashly but not acceeded to. There are a few other recommendations, but they are so insignificantly small that we admire the patience of the reporters in taking note of them. Mr. Nash justly says that "there is nothing left that is worth legislating about." It is legislating on principle like this which the poet characterises by saying:—

"For the devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE current demand for land revenue in the Lower Provinces during the official year 1889-90 amounted, in round numbers, to 382 lakhs of rupees, and there were arrears of 29¼ lakhs. The collections were 386¾ lakhs, and the balance uncollected, after remissions, was 22½ lakhs. These figures clearly show with what punctuality the revenue of the permanently settled Bengal is collected. It is worthy of note that in Government estates considerable difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenue demand. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that in such estates it is found impossible altogether to prevent the occurrence of arrears. But the collections of the year in Government estates were good, being 104 per cent on the current demand; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers this result satisfactory, in as much as the collections exceeded the rental. We see that of 159,852 estates on the roll 13,656 estates or shares in estates became liable to sale during the past year, and 1273 were actually sold, the others being exempted, in almost every instance on account of the payment of revenue after the latest day fixed for that purpose, but on or before the day of sale. "This practice of exemption," the Lieutenant-Governor observes, "requires regulation, too much being at present left to the discretion of individual Collectors, who have very little to guide them. The subject has been under the special consideration of Government during the year, and a Bill has been framed and circulated for opinion which has for one of its objects the framing of conditions under which payments, made after the latest day of payment and before the day of sale, may be exempted. The number of sales annulled on appeal is 30, and this seems to the Lieutenant-Governor somewhat large. If Collectors observed due deligence in seeing before sale that the simple preliminaries clearly prescribed by law had been complied with, such reversals which introduce an element of uncertainty into the whole procedure, would be very exceptional. The Board may with advantage take measures to secure that due notice shall be taken of any case in which a collector may fail to conduct a sale according to law, thereby giving reasonable grounds for setting it aside on

appeal." As subordinate officers always take their cue from their chief, the observations we have just quoted, will, we fear, have the effect of deterring appellate authorities from annulling sales, even if there be reasonable grounds for setting them aside. The reader knows that the claims of the State other than those for land revenue are realized under the Public Demands Recovery Act by what is known as the certificate procedure. During the past year a fewer certificates were failed, more were executed, and the balance left pending was considerably reduced. The great majority of the certificates were on account of the demand for road and public works cesses—a demand which is as fixed and well known as that for the regular land revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor rightly holds that it is where the procedure is used to recover a rent not fixed by any public authority that the greatest care is requisite in its working. His Honor lays down that in such instances the Collector or other officer issuing the certificate should always satisfy himself before so doing that there is satisfactory evidence as to the validity of the demand. The simple truth is that these matters are left too much to the ministerial officers and the Collector generally contents himself with signing the papers brought to him for signature.

There were 83 estates, in 20 separate districts, under survey and settlement operations during the past year. Of these, 51 are Government estates; 9 are Wards' estates; and 23 are private zemindars' estates, the owners of which applied for survey, record of rights, and settlement of rents, either on the ground of disputes existing between them and their tenants, or on the ground that they were new auction-purchasers and unable to ascertain the amounts of the rentals payable to them. The survey and settlement operations of last year have affected a large number of tenants aggregating four hundred thousand, and an increase of rent and revenue amounting to more than a lakh of rupees has been obtained in the estates of which settlement has been completed or is approaching completion. The number of appeals to the Special Judges from the decisions of Settlement officers, compared with the number of such decisions, was exceedingly small. The Board of Revenue, in forwarding the report of the Director of the Department who supervises the larger settlements, comment on the magnitude of the surveys in progress, and observe that they have no means of testing their thoroughness. The Board state that in their opinion time alone can show whether the work has been adequately done. The Government Resolution on the Board's report says:—"In Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion it is quite within the power of the Board to render their own control and supervision adequate for all purposes, but if the law or rules are found to be practically deficient in this respect, he will be glad to consider any suggestion which the Board may have to make on the subject. That the work and responsibility falling on the Director in the supervision of these numerous settlements is very onerous admits of no more doubt than does the ability and industry which he brings to bear on the work, but, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion it would be well if the member in charge could find time occasionally to inspect on the spot the work of settlement in some of the larger estates, and by this means keep a close touch with the work of the Department." We are inclined to agree with the Board that time alone can show whether the survey and settlement work under the supervision of the Director of the Agricultural Department has been adequately done. Even if the senior Member who is in charge of the Land Revenue Department were to inspect on the spot the work of settlement in some of the larger estates, this means would hardly enable him to test the thoroughness of the settlements and surveys in progress. We notice that 52 applications for settlements on private estates were made during the year, against 40 in 1888-89.

Regarding embankments, the Lieutenant-Governor says that the subject has heretofore been dealt with in the annual reports somewhat cursorily, and His Honor has asked the Board to pay special attention to the matter next year. He remarks:—"The question whether existing embankments should be retained, or new works of the kind be constructed, is literally of vital importance in many districts, and more especially in Midnapore. The first effect of an embankment made with any judgment is almost invariably good, as it protects crops from destruction and villages from grave inconvenience; but in the course of years other consequences ensue, the embanked river rises in its bed owing to alluvial deposits, while the surrounding country remains, behind the embankment, at the old level, with the results that the normal height of the rising river is eventually above that of the adjacent fields, and the river becomes annually less and less capable of carrying its flood waters. This is a most dangerous position, as not only are floods under such circumstances very destructive if any breach occurs, but the water they bring will not flow off, and the fields remain submerged until, after a lengthened period, they are dried up by the slow action of evaporation. The subject has engaged the anxious attention of Sir Steuart Bayley, and, indeed, few matters are at present more pressing. We have of late thoroughly discussed this important subject in these columns and need not recapitulate what we have said. We need hardly state that the action of the Bengal Government in regard to the embankment question is anxiously awaited by the public. This question Sir Steuart Bayley would leave in the hands of his successor, and it must be one of the first to engage the most careful and attentive consideration of Sir Charles Elliott.

THE VICE ROY AT THE AGRA COLLEGE.

THE Viceroy visited the Agra College on Thursday where an address was given to him as a matter of course, in reply to which His Excellency made the following preliminary observations regarding the College itself:

I am glad to find that you are disposed to give credit to the Government of India for taking a sincere interest in the cause of education I shall not however, allow myself to forget that the immediate responsibility for the control and direction of public instruction has very properly been confided to local Government. In the case of this College its supporters may, as you have reminded me, claim not only that it has arrived at a most creditable measure of success but that a very few years ago it was rescued from extinction only by the special effort of those who were reluctant to see the disappearance of an institution possessing so large a potentiality of usefulness.

The address gave the Viceroy an opportunity to discuss the educational problem in one of its phases to which public ears are pretty well accustomed now-a-days. The superiority of scientific training in the sense of a few primers being introduced in the lower classes is what was sought to be impressed upon with great energy, and Lord Lansdowne proved no significant an advocate of this new departure. His Excellency while on this subject observed:

I have always been one of those who believed that it was a mistake to depend exclusively upon education of a merely literary character. I had the honour of serving, not many years ago, upon the Royal Commission presided over by the Duke of Devonshire and appointed for the express purpose of considering what steps might be taken to promote scientific instruction in England, and the evidence convinced me that the effects of scientific training were of the utmost value, and also that it was perfectly possible to introduce instruction of that kind into the curriculum of an ordinary school or college. I am inclined to think that in this country perhaps, more than in any other, our young students are likely to be gainers by taking up subjects which will accustom their minds to those careful and accurate modes of thought which we associate with scientific observation and experiment.

His Excellency, however, did not stop to discuss the question of ways and means or indicate how in poorly supported Colleges or Schools in the distant mofussil, or the larger cities for the matter of that, without laboratories and appliances worth the name, proper scientific observation and experiments could be carried on. Without these it goes without saying, we would have the parody of scientific training, a very poor substitute for the real thing. Arguing somewhat on the lines expounded by its Chancellor in Agra, the Calcutta University has adopted a mixed course, which in the estimation of people competent to judge in the matter has *little chance of promoting* sound scholarship, whether literary or scientific. What is gained in breadth must necessarily be lost in depth is an aphorism that applies with great force to matters educational. Special scientific training would of course be welcomed by all well-wishers of the country, but not the kind advocated by the Viceroy. Witness the scanty support that the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science meets with from the public, and no man quite understanding the situation would be an advocate of such education. The controversy between the Oriental and the Occidental schools of Lord Macaulay's days has little analogy to the present controversy, and we earnestly hope that a sound literary training will not be sacrificed for the sake of pseudo-scientific training. To a really scientific training, if Government will promote it, no one can rationally object.

Lord Lansdowne then took up the current cry about technical education and he did so with his usual ability:—

The same may perhaps be said of that kind of education commonly spoken of as technical, and which has for its object the application of scientific methods and principles to arts and industries. An education of this kind has obviously the advantage of offering an alternative career to our young men, instead of concentrating their attention exclusively upon literary studies and those professions for which literary studies are regarded as a preparation. It has further the advantage that it should tend to stimulate and keep alive or resuscitate some of those arts and industries for which India was famous in bygone days, but which will have a severe struggle for existence if they are to hold their own in these days of low prices and fierce competition and that mediocrity which appears to dog the footsteps of mechanical improvements. No one who has travelled in this country and has seen the splendid monuments and relics of its antiquity which are to be found in almost every part of it, can have any doubt that love of art has from time immemorial been burnt strongly in the breast of many of the races by which India has been inhabited. I trust that the time is not coming when modern Indian art will be represented by the cheap, and I am afraid I must say, often nasty productions which infest our railway stations, and when the Indian jails will be the only place in which her valuable industries are worthily represented. The architects, the workers in pracious metals, the illuminators of books, the carvers in wood and marble, the weavers of the fabrics of ancient India have left us. Their work remains equal in point of artistic excellence to the most precious relics of European antiquities. Is it too much to hope that the voice of such artists may not be doomed to extinction; but may rather flourish under the wisely directed encouragement of our colleges and schools?"

We have not heard of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge having specially endowed classes for promoting the culture of shoe-making and basket-weaving, and it is too much of a good thing to expect that our schools and Colleges should just yet turn their attention that way. A most infinitesimal fraction only of the "microscopic minority" receives education in the few colleges that we have, and they may be pardoned if they prefer their Shakespere and Milton to the arts and industries referred to by the Viceroy. Why should these arts and industries suffer because a few—very few—of our young men are engaged in scientific or literary pursuits? The Viceroy has not chosen to go into the real cause of the degeneration of our arts and industries. Restoration of the Cotton duties, a larger amount of Governmental support, untinted encouragement by monied men and similar other instrumentalities would do more and take much less time to restore our arts and industries to their primitive prosperity than the endowment of any number of carpentery or iron-smiths' chairs in our Universities. The Government indulge in big resolutions in support of local industries which they do not hesitate to belie at every possible step. What between prohibitive factory laws, injurious duties and abolition of duties too, and, above all, by interested promotion of foreign industries, they manage to ruin our own industries, and then turn round and find fault with our Vere de Veres because they will not take to the smith's apron. Why need the artist's boy go to College at all unless his own occupation being gone he has to seek shelter in the *Keranidom* or at the bar? Let

Education and culture be left to the few, as is done in this country, and others and the many will occupy their individual positions if they find due support.

TRAINING OF CIVIL SERVANTS

After all even the *Englishman* has come to see that the raising of the Civil Service age is not an unmitigated evil, though it will give Indians better opportunities of getting in the Service, Mr. Wren and his theory to the contrary notwithstanding. The new Assistant Magistrates, says our contemporary, will be a year or two older than those who are now being gazetted to their first districts but fortunately these, as those, will have received the advantage of a University training. That they will be the better men for having held their own at Oxford or at Cambridge, we do not for a moment doubt. Our contemporary is rightly enough, however, apprehensive whether an expeusive variety of training will better fit the young civilian for sub-divisional drudgery when the exegencies of the service drives him to the company of a couple of Brahmin munsiffs as the only social resource. He goes on to observe very sensibly that an ideal civilian should have an aptitude for understanding unfamiliar languages, and the unfamiliar thoughts, beliefs, superstitions, prejudices which these languages embody. To do this, it is essential that he should have some knowledge of Sanskrit and of the immense stores of Sanskrit literature. If he is to serve in parts of India where Mohamedanism prevails, he should also know Arabic and Persian. Sanskrit is essential, for the influence of Hinduism has made itself felt even among followers of the Koran in India. Sanskrit is the key to most of the modern languages of Northern India, and without some knowledge of Sanskrit literature, there is little pleasure or profit to be derived from the modern literature of the Hindus in any part of the Peninsula.

'The young civilian', says our contemporary, 'talks to a Hindu gentleman, versed from his childhood in the lore of the Puranas and the great Epics, and does not understand the allusions to these with which his conversation is charged. It is much if he has acquired the most ordinary forms of politeness, the mere commonplaces of social converse. To his interlocutor he is a barbarian, for he knows nothing of the ancient literature which pervades and shapes Hindu thought.' This is what should not be, and our contemporary asks with great pertinacity :—'Is the training of young Civilians sufficiently specialised, sufficiently Orientalised? They ought not to be left to find out for themselves, in India, that they are to labour in an ancient land which possesses a literature of supreme interest and importance. They should not be ignorant of books and folklores with which the humblest clerk in their offices has been familiar from his boyhood upwards. What he lacks is sympathy with, and understanding of, the mental training of the people among whom he labours.' Right,—quite right as the *Englishman* rarely is. In these sensible sentiments we detect something superior to the every day rubbish of Hare Street. It was a training, exactly like that—the absence of which our contemporary now bitterly complains of—that made the civilian of old so much beloved of the people under his charge, and if the administration of the country is really to be improved it must be by this course of training. We are agreed in the tone of our contemporary's argument and think that the period of probation had much better, and far more economically to the State, been spent amidst the sorroundings where their lives' work lies. Real sympathy between the rulers and the ruled will obviate much of the friction that mars the smoothness of administration and nothing promotes this desirable sympathy better than an inimate acquaintance with the people, their literature, language and customs while the youthful mind is yet untainted by service prejudices and service cants.

The *Englishman* has followed up the above excellent observations with a sympathetic article on the uses of oriental scholarship for which, we are sorry, we cannot make room for want of space. We are afraid that we cannot support our contemporary's contention that officers should be relieved of any portion of their duties for the special purpose of cultivating Sanskrit literature, for their leisure hours are notoriously many. But there could be no objection to a certain premium being put upon such culture the means of which must be left to be devised by the Government. We are pursuaded, however, that the probationary period of our young civilians had much better and more advantageously been spent in this country than in England and there ought to be no economic difficulty, for they are maintained there as they would have done here.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The St. Andrew's Dinner was held with the usual *eclat* on Saturday last in the Town Hall, when 300 Scotchmen and guests sat down to a sumptuous repast with Mr. J. L. Mackay in the chair. Sir Charles Elliott was among the guests and in coupling his name with the guest's toasts Dr. Crombie said :—'The peculiar difficulties which beset the path of a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are such as require for their successful management, energy, capacity for work, thoughtful courage and a firm hand, and though Sir Charles Elliott comes among us as a comparative stranger, he comes with the reputation of possessing these qualities in an eminent degree; and though the departure of Sir Steuart Bayley will be by myself and by very many of us regretted as the loss of a personal friend, we are glad that the first public opportunity of welcoming Sir Charles Elliott to his new post of honour, and of wishing him very success in that great undertaking, should have fallen to Scotchmen at a St. Andrew's dinner, and I ask you to offer him across these tables a hearty welcome and every good wish.'

In responding to the toast Sir Charles Elliott said ;—

The last occasion on which I was present here as a guest was two years ago, when the retiring Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, delivered a speech of the greatest weight, summing up the political experience acquired during his tenure of office, and imparting to us his views on the great Congress question, showing within what limits the aspirations of the educated section of the people of this country could be granted with safety and profit to this empire, and beyond what limits they ought not to be allowed to go. This year, though no such epoch-making speech as Lord Dufferin's has been delivered, a great deal has been said which every one interested in the welfare of India will do well to lay to heart. And even apart from this, it is to slight gain that so many sections of the English community of Calcutta have met together in furcherance of the spirit of mutual understanding, amity, and expansion of heart. To a mind like my own, that is accus omed to brood with foreboding and anxiety on the vast weight of Empire that lies on our shoulders, on the greatness of the task, and the fewness of the labourers, and specially on the isolation of our district officers who are the eyes and hands of Government, and who often are placed in solitary parts, as I have been placed myself, one white man to half a million of natives of India,—to such a mind it is refreshment to look round on this sea of white faces who represent all that is energetic and all that is reforming and life-giving in the principles on which the administration of India by England is based, and to reflect on that great storehouse of energy and mental growth and noble self-devotion our dear mother island from which, if we should fail, thousands more are ready to stream forth to take our place.

With regard to myself I can only thank Dr. Crombie and you, gentlemen, who have applauded his sentiments, for the kind expressions he has used about me. We have Biblical authority for the warning that "he who girdeth on his armour must not boast himself like him who putteth it off," and there can hardly be any time in his life when a man is oppressed by a keener sense of his short-comings than when he is about to enter on so great an office as that which has been conferred on me. I am deeply impressed by the difficulties of the post, and also with the truth of what Dr. Crombie has said as to the qualities which are wanted in order that one should bear one-self worthily as holder of such a post. Whether I possess them or not time will show; but at least I am grateful to you all for your confidence that I do possess them. Believe me there can be no greater stimulus to a public man to do well than the belief of his countrymen in him that he will do well, and I can assure you that the recollections of what has been said to-day will remain in my mind, nd will be a stimulus and encouragement to me during my term of office.

Sir Charles' reference to Lord Dufferin's memorable speech year before last is not to be taken of course as a complete approbation of all that fell from his Lordship on that occasion. Nor does his appreciation of the "belief of his countrymen that he will do well" warrant a presumption that native public opinion is altogether to be discarded. Sir Charles Elliott's utterances were naturally and necessarily well guarded, and although the Scotsmen of Calcutta in dinner assembled have been the first to publicly welcome our Lieutenant-Governor elect, he could not very well enter into an enunciation of policy before he has fairly entered into office. We have no time to notice the other speeches of the evening some of which were very good of their kind indeed. The Chairman in proposing the toast of the Viceroy and the land we live in, referred to a number of burning public questions of the day in the solution of which natives and Europeans are alike interested, the most prominent of these being of course the Income Tax and the Factory Commission.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A large number of influential gentlemen met at the British Indian Association Rooms on the invitation of the Committee of the Association to discuss the best method of doing honor to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor. Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur K. C. I. E. was in the chair, and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I., the Maharaja of Sonebarsa, Raja Durga Churn Law and the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossain C. I. E., Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder were among the speakers who addressed the meeting. A line of action was determined upon to give effect to which a strong Provisional Committee with Rai Jaiprokash Lal and Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari as Secretaries was appointed. The Committee meets to-day to decide the preliminaries, and there will be a meeting of the supporters of the movement at the Association Rooms at 3 P. M. on Friday next to settle the whole programme. The numerous friends and admirers of Sir Steuart Bayley will be glad to hear that leaders of all sections of the community, both native and European, have expressed their willingness to join the movement to do him honor.

We are glad to learn that the rumour that Sir Comer Petheram has an intention of retiring at an early date has no foundation in truth.

The High Court re-opened on Thursday and the following is the arrangement as to the benches :

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Amir Ali (Presidency group), Mr. Justice Tottenham and Mr. Justice Trevelyan (Burdwan group), Mr. Justice Norris and Mr. Justice Beverley, (Rajshahye group), Mr. Justice Pigot and Mr. Justice Macpherson, (Criminal Bench), will sit on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, Mr. Justice Prinsep and Mr. Justice Bannerjee will take such cases as may be sent to them by the other Benches. Mr. Justice Wilson will sit on the Original Side.

Our city fathers will be the next to welcome Sir Charles Elliott. Mr. Lee has arranged a river party for Monday next for the purpose. The India Club also gives an evening party early in his honor.

The first important function performed by the Viceroy in British India during his Excellency's present tour was to hold a Durbar at Agra on Monday last. It seems to have been fairly successful, for a comtemporary learns by wire that numbers attending were so large that not only the durbar *shamiana* but also the immense dining room tent had to be brought into requisition The presentations took almost an hour. The Durbar seems to have had no special object in

view than presentation of Durbaris, whom the Viceroy addressed at some length on various matters.

THE Viceregal Levee at Agra on Saturday before last was attended by 203 nobles and gentlemen, of whom 192 were Europeans and 11 natives. This is a strange contrast to the Durbar attendance which amounted to 528 and shows that the North-Western Durbaris do not yet appreciate Levee arrangements, or the authorities do not care that they should. Levees are, however, a growing feature of Viceregal tours. On Monday evening their Excellencies received a large party at dinner, and attended the Civil Service Ball at the Metcalfe Hall. The Viceroy and a small party left for Batesar on Tuesday to see the horse fair, and returned on Wednesday afternoon. From Agra the Viceroy will proceed to Benares on Wednesday next without halting at Allahabad as arranged before. From Benares His Excellency comes straight to Calcutta. The Viceroy stays at Benares from the 4th to 8th instant.

THE India Club will have its tennis ground at the Dalhousie Square North, opened this afternoon and the ceremony will be attended with some *eclat*. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and Mr. Lee, two of the best players supported by two other good players will consecrate the ground. A large number of members of the Club and their friends will be present.

THE following is a summary of the Queen's Speech on the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday last :—

Her Majesty says that our relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The negotiations with Italy relative to the occupation of Kassala, have so far been without any result.

Her Majesty then alludes to the *modus vivendi* that has been concluded with Portugal, and hopes that negotiations regarding the Newfoundland Fishery dispute will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Reference is made to the potato-famine in Ireland, and the measures taken in connection therewith.

Her Majesty then announces the re-introduction of the Land Purchase Bill, and the measures for local Government in England and Ireland and the purchase of small holdings.

The securities of peace remain undiminished. Her Majesty deeply regrets the severe distress which threatens the western counties of Ireland, and trusts that the measures taken by her Government will mitigate the evil, and avert its recurrence.

The Speech announces a Bill for the purpose of augmenting the number of small owners, with the view of increasing contentment and diminishing political disorder in Ireland; also a Tithes Bill, and a measure for lessening the burden which compulsory education imposes on the poor. Recent experience, Her Majesty says, has rendered it doubtful whether time will permit the consideration of other subjects, but in case time should be found for them, a series of Bills are enumerated, including the Irish County Councils and the Nomination of the Public Trustee.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday night the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted. In the debate which took place Lord Salisbury said that he deplored the horrors that had been perpetrated in Africa, but that a Government enquiry for the purpose of eliciting the truth was unlikely, as the author of the charges was not a British subject, and the parties accused were dead.

MR. BALFOUR introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach the Tithes Bill on Thursday. Mr. Smith announced in the House of Commons that the whole time of the House would be demanded until these Bills had been read a second time.

WE are assured that Mr. Beveridge has no present intention of retiring from the service for good, though he has been most shamefully treated. He goes on furlough at the end of February and will come back towards the beginning of the next year.

MR. PARNELL'S exposure comes at a most inopportune moment and the interest of his party will be much injured. No cause can prosper under unrighteous leadership and whatever the party feelings may be, Home Rule to succeed must not be associated with moral depravity of the basest imaginable character as is involved in the seduction of another's wife. However big a scoundrel that other man may be as a Mr. O'Shea was described in court by Mrs. O'Shea's counsel, Mr. Parnell's friends will find hard to justify him. The mysterious movements of the "uncrowned King of Ireland" supposed to be necessitated by party exigencess have now been statisfactorily explained and the bulk of his partisans will no longer have any faith in him. The friends of Home Rule among the Liberals take the same view. Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to Mr. Morley, which the latter communicated to Mr. Parnell. In it Mr. Gladstone expresses his regret that Mr. Parnell has not offered to resign, as he did after the Phœnix Park murders. Notwithstanding his splendid services, his continued leadership of the Nationalist party will, Mr. Gladstone says, prove disastrous to the cause of Ireland, and embarrass his friends and nullify his (Mr. Gladstone's) leadership. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt all urged Mr. Parnell to resign, but Mr. Parnell appearing resolved to the contrary, Mr. Gladstone published the letter above alluded to. A meeting took place of the Parnellite party on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Parnell was unanimously re-elected their Chairman and accepted the office.

THE Tories and Unionists who are credited with having procured scandalous exposure chose an opportune enough moment for their purposes, for the other Irish leaders are not capable of much good just now. According to the news brought in by the last mail the visit of the Irish delegates to New York has not been such a success as was expected. The first misfortune was that they arrived on the eve of an exciting election; and the second, the antagonism to the American Famine Committee. Mr. Dillon has been speaking at New York in a way not likely to enlist the sympathy of any right-thinking party on the face of the earth. Upon being interrogated as to the objects of the Irish mission he is reported to have said :—

The best food in Ireland is being exported at the rate of several steamers a day. Now in this situation it would be unwise for the Americans to send aid to Ireland in the shape of money, food, or clothing. At this juncture should such aid be sent, it will enable the Tory Government to compel payment of rent. American help, furthermore, would prevent starvation, and probably thus enable the Tories to declare triumphantly that there never was danger of famine. I hope America will delay her offering till the British Government declares its policy. If rents are remitted, there is no need of American help."

Now this is a sort of tactics which the most ardent Home Ruler will not approve of and the whole movement will be discredited in no time. Improving the opportunity the Unionists are hard at work. The other day Lord Hartington ridiculed the idea that the Irish party was more ready than formerly to put up with a moderate measure of self-government. He said that Mr. Gladstone and his party deluded themselves and seek to delude their constituencies when they state that the demands of the Irish party are different now from what they were in the past. The designs of the Home Rulers at the present moment are darker and more inscrutable than ever, and the duty of the Unionist party is as clear as ever, to retain their independence and take every means within reach to prevent the power falling into the hands of the Gladstonian party and of leaders who were either ignorant or afraid to avow what they proposed to do with the Constitution and the Empire. If Irish Home Rule is ever to be an accomplished fact the party must rally round the Grand Old Man.

WE are glad that the Government has at last taken up our suggestion as to the appointment of a non-official member of the Police Reform Committee. The gentleman selected for this difficult duty is Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee who is intimately acquainted with the details of mafassil life. The Committee as now constituted will consist of Mr. John Beames, Commissioner of Bhagulpore, President, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Judge of Gya, and Mr. J. C. Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, and Mr. H. H. Risley now on furlough, as member and secretary. Some capable native police officers ought to have also been added to the Committee.

CALCUTTA is promised better ice and at a cheaper rate than has been its lot to enjoy during the past hot seasons. The Calcutta Aerated Water Company of Dalhousie Square are importing an extensive ice plant complete with all the latest improvements, which will be erected and in full work before the next hot season comes round. The Company makes excellent aerated waters and its ice ought to be of commensurate worth.

Two rival clans of Kabuli fruit-dealers, took part in a serious riot at Barabazar on Tuesday morning and the Police had to turn out in great force to disperse them which could not be done before several people had been severely wounded two of whom are not expected to live. The ring-leaders have been arrested and are under trial. In the meantime with his characteristic tact Mr Lambert has issued orders that the Inspector of the Division should ascertain from the leaders of the clans the causes of the differences between them, and endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement.

WE had thought that the O'Hara case and similar other cases of which we have had a painful abundance in the near past had sufficiently opened the eyes of the authorities to the gravity of the situation. It does not matter in the least whether it is the British or the Indian private that runs amock, and it behoves the military authorities to keep a proper check on all sections of the army. The public were deluded into a belief that due precaution has been, or at all events is being, taken in regard to ball cartridges and that accidents and dangers will now no longer be heard of. But facts do not warrant such belief. Early on Monday morning a private in the 4th Madras Pioneers encamped at Madras waiting to proceed to Burma, shot a subadar dead, and then shot himself. The subadar had recommended the promotion of other men ignoring the murderer. "Waiting to proceed to Burma" does not actually mean the commencement of field operations against the terrible dacoit and better precautionary measures surely could have been taken. Discipline suffers by this lamentable slackness and the public remain in constant apprehension of coming dangers. Another military tragedy is reported from Madras on the same evening. Private Price, of the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, stationed at Fort St. George, shot a comrade named Raven in the barracks. Price had previously shown signs of insanity, and was on friendly terms with Raven, who died instantaneously. If the Government

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway Esq District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption ;—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was persent. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil ; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudiable ; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigueas any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, *druggists, and store-keepers.* Sole *Consignees,* Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

were aware of one-tenth of the feeling of unrest and insecurity felt in the vicinity of cantonments and rest-camps they would not be slow in taking steps for re-assuring the neighbourhoods.

IT is stated by the *Englishman* that Mr. Baldwin Latham, who is to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of Calcutta, will come direct to India by the P. and O. steamer *Ganges*, having abandoned his intention of visiting Cairo *en route*. The question of the drainage of Calcutta will shortly be decided, and it is believed that Mr. Latham's system will be adopted. Dr. Simpson will now find a powerful ally with whose aid and support to snub the Corporation and make the rate-payers' money flow like the veritable filth in the drains that are to be reformed. In another ten years or less one greater than Mr. Latham may appear in the field of course at the rate-payers' expense again, and discredit *his* ideas of hygeinic reforms as the prevailing ideas are about to be dealt with. It would be a satisfaction if some inexpensive plan could be arrived at and carried out instead of this expensive series of injurious experiments.

MR. HARRINGTON'S incinerator is to be in operation once more day after tomorrow. We are informed that the following alterations have been made. (1). The chimney has been heightened from 130 to 200 feet. (2). A powerful smoke crematorium has been constructed. (3). Self-acting hot air blasts have introduced, which pass through the hottest part of the refuse furnaces into the smoke crematorium, and the smoke crematorium chamber is so intersected with reverberating cross walls of heat-absorbing material, that a very high temperature will be maintained therein. After these alterations, and when the incinerator has become fairly heated, Mr. Harrington anticipates that there will be but little smoke escaping from the chimney. In the meantime a medical crusade against the system is going on and the town is promised an increase in its diphtheria fever, cholera, and dysentery mortality. The smoke may not be a nuisance but may be deliterious to public health all the same, and it behoves the Faculty to pronounce an early and authoritative opinion. If such opinion be against the incinerator it must be stopped, no matter what it may have cost.

LADY CONNEMARA has gained a decree *nisi* in the divorce suit against her husband. Sir James Hannen, in giving judgment stated that the evidence of Lady Connemara, which had not been contradicted, fully proved cruelty and adultery with her maid on the part of the respondent. This explains the resignation. The skeleton in the cupboard *will* out and blast the fairest of prospects. The Indian press, let us hope, will refrain from all comments for his Lordship's sake.

THE *Mirror* asks:—"The Bethune College has to work for five days in a week instead of six, as other public institutions have to do. Is this the reason why the College was kept open on the last Jagaddhatri Puja day?" Then the College *was* kept open on the Jagadhatri Puja day. The College authorities owe the public and the Government an explanation. This was an unpardonable insult to Hindu religion, for it does not matter in the slightest degree if the majority of students are non-Hindus. Hindu parents will have little to do with an institution in which their religious feelings are wantonly trifled with. We trust the matter will not rest here.

MR. HUDSON'S Surprise Party appeared in a very novel programme on Saturday night. The 'show' consisted of the illusion of Zana, or the aerial nymph, appearing like a veritable *Pari* floating in mid-air, without any support whatever. The appearance of Diana or Queen of the night, was no doubt a first class feat of optical illusion. There was a number of similar other tricks which are as difficult problems as one can conceive. It is needless to say anything about the management which leaves nothing to be desired.

AN advertisement in another column will show that the celebrated Native firm of wine merchants, Messrs Bissonauth Law & Co., of 2 Larkin's Lane, has made special arrangements for the season for its numerous customers with a variety of articles recently indented from abroad. It is no small recommendation for them that they are the only Native purveyors appointed for His Excellency the Governor-General. We have no doubt they will command the custom they so well deserve.

WE had the pleasure on Saturday last to visit the Show-rooms of Mr. M. Z. Martin, and of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., of Chowringhi Road, both of whom are famous for their curios and other splendid articles. The Indian arts and the Chinese and Japanese wares of various sorts and of the choicest designs kept in view are sure to attract one's eyes. We can safely recommend our readers to honor both the places of exhibition with their visits, and their trouble will doubtless be amply repaid.

REUTER announces the death of Sir Rivers Thompson at Gibralter from pneumonia. The news will be received with deep regret in this country, for whatever may have been the merits of Sir Rivers as a Lieutenant Governor he had many friends and admirers here. His administration had been fully reviewed on his retirement and this is not the time to refer to it. Sir Rivers' health was not good during his incumbency of the Lieutenant-Governorship and he always suffered from a bad type of Asthma. This must have ultimately developed into pneumonia and Sir Rivers had probably been seeking to recruit his health in the genial Mediterranean climate.

EDUCATED Calcutta will be glad to learn that a 'legitimate' dramatic Company will be in their midst for a short season. It is headed by Mr. George C. Miln and Miss Louisa Jordan who have achieved distinction as Shakesperian actors both in America and Australia and are now on their way to England. The Company is strong in other respects also and the opening play will be Hamlet. The Company will commence the season at the Corinthian Theatre on Saturday, the 6th December. Mr. Miln will have an opportunity of seeing, as many Shakesperian actors who had visited Calcutta before him had unreservedly expressed their opinion, that educated Bengal honors and appreciates 'sweetest Shakespeare fancy's child' in a far more marked degree than his light comedy-loving fellow-countrymen in the East. Mr. Miln is himself a graduate and must of needs honor the Prince of Dramatists thoroughly. He reaches Calcutta early this week and gave a few representations in Ceylone. The first appearance of Mr. Miln, is an event which is being looked forward to with a considerable amount of keen anticipation by the theatre-going public of this city. We understand that seats have been reserved throughout Mr. Miln's season here. The number of actors who confine themselves solely to the legitimate drama is now so limited that the opportunity of witnessing a repertoire of classical plays by an artist who has given special study to this higher branch of the profession is seldom offered outside the chief cities of England and America. Even in Australia which is known to be well advanced in theatrical catering, Mr. Miln has been the only exponent of the immortal Bard of Avon who has performed there of recent years. The very novelty therefore of the productions added to their undoubted sterling merit from an instructive and educational point of view combine to create enthusiasm which is altogether foreign to the sensational melo-drama or the very-much-gagged burlesque and light opera so continually seen on the stage of the present day. Mr. Miln's reputation as an actor, author, scholar and lecturer is also in itself a sufficient guarantee for eliciting the most influential support. Miss Louise Jordan is said to be one of the most charming actresses of the modern stage. Referring to her impersonation of Ophelia in Melbourne, the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—

"Miss Louise Jordan made her appearance as Ophelia, a part which rarely finds a completely successful representative. It requires a lady, young and well-fashioned, able to understand the meaning and language of Shakespeare, and to interpret that meaning, a combination of attributes rare to find upon the stage. Miss Jordan is that *rara avis*. With a handsome stage presence, a remarkably sweet voice aslight figure, and rarest gift of all for the rendering of Shakespearian women, the "spirituelle" appearance of a "delicate creature," she conbines a bright and intelligent delivery and a naturalness and gracefulness of manner as admirabale as it is unusual upon the stage. There is a charm about her maidenliness which is irresistible."

The company in support is the largest that has yet visited India for the purpose of interpreting the legitimate drama and includes several well known artistes of the English, American and Australian stages. The plays, we are told, will be produced with all the magnificent costumes, and splendid properties which created so much enthusiasm during Mr. Miln's recent tour through the Australian colonies. We may therefore expect a series of performances alike strong in the display of histrionic talent and gratifying to the eye from a spectacular point of view. A large Orchestra has been specially engaged, and the original incidental music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan will be given at each production. The best seats for the opening performance having already been taken up the management announce that the plans for each night of the ensuing week are now open.

THE King of Holland is dead. His Majesty expired quite peacefully at 6 A.M. on Sunday before last. His death is ascribed to uræmia. The sad event will cast a deep gloom on many a royal household of Europe. But it is of no great political significance.

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VICHY LAXATIVE POWDER is highly successful in the treatment of habitual Constipation in Diabetic subjects in Pregnancy or Confinement, in Brawague (Migraine), in tendency to Appoplexy, in Cerebral congestion, in Hemorrhoids, and in all those diseases which are caused by Constipation. No colic, no diarrhœa.

A MADRAS telegram says that a number of half-starved Sepoys of the disbanded 33rd Regiment are now begging for food in Madras. This seems to be hardly creditable to the military authorities and demands a strict enquiry. People who at the risk of their lives have faithfully served the Queen and the country deserve better fate than this. It had been in contemplation to provide for men in straits like this by finding them occupation as Durwans, Chaprasis, and pointsmen. What has become of the idea?

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 26, 1890.

GENERAL.—Mr E H C Walsh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sadar station of the district of Bhagalpur.

This cancels so much of the order of the 30th October 1890 as relates to the appointment of Mr Walsh to have charge of the Sitamarhi sub-division in the Mozufferpur district.

The order of the 30th October 1890, transferring Mr E V Levinge, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sitamarhi, Mozufferpur, to the Sadar station of that district, is cancelled.

Babu Mohim Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Tara Prosonno Acharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is appointed to have charge of the Nattore sub-division of that district.

Babu Harendra Kumar Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on Excise work, Bhagalpur, was on leave under article 372-1 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 7th August to the 6th September 1890, both days inclusive, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th July last.

Mr C P Caspersz, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months.

Babu Nobin Chunder Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Prakash Chandra Singha, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Babu Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hughli, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

The order of the 8th September last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 15th ultimo, granting privilege leave for fifteen days to Babu Annada Prasad Ghose, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is cancelled.

Babu Grish Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is transferred temporarily to the sadar station of the district of Backerganj.

Mr W H Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Hughli, and is posted to the Sadr station of that district.

Maulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughli, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sadr station of that district.

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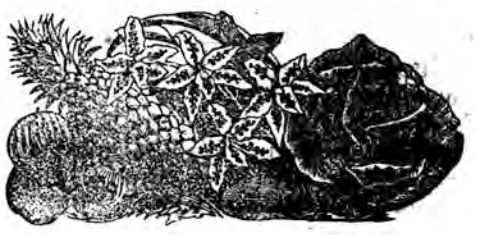

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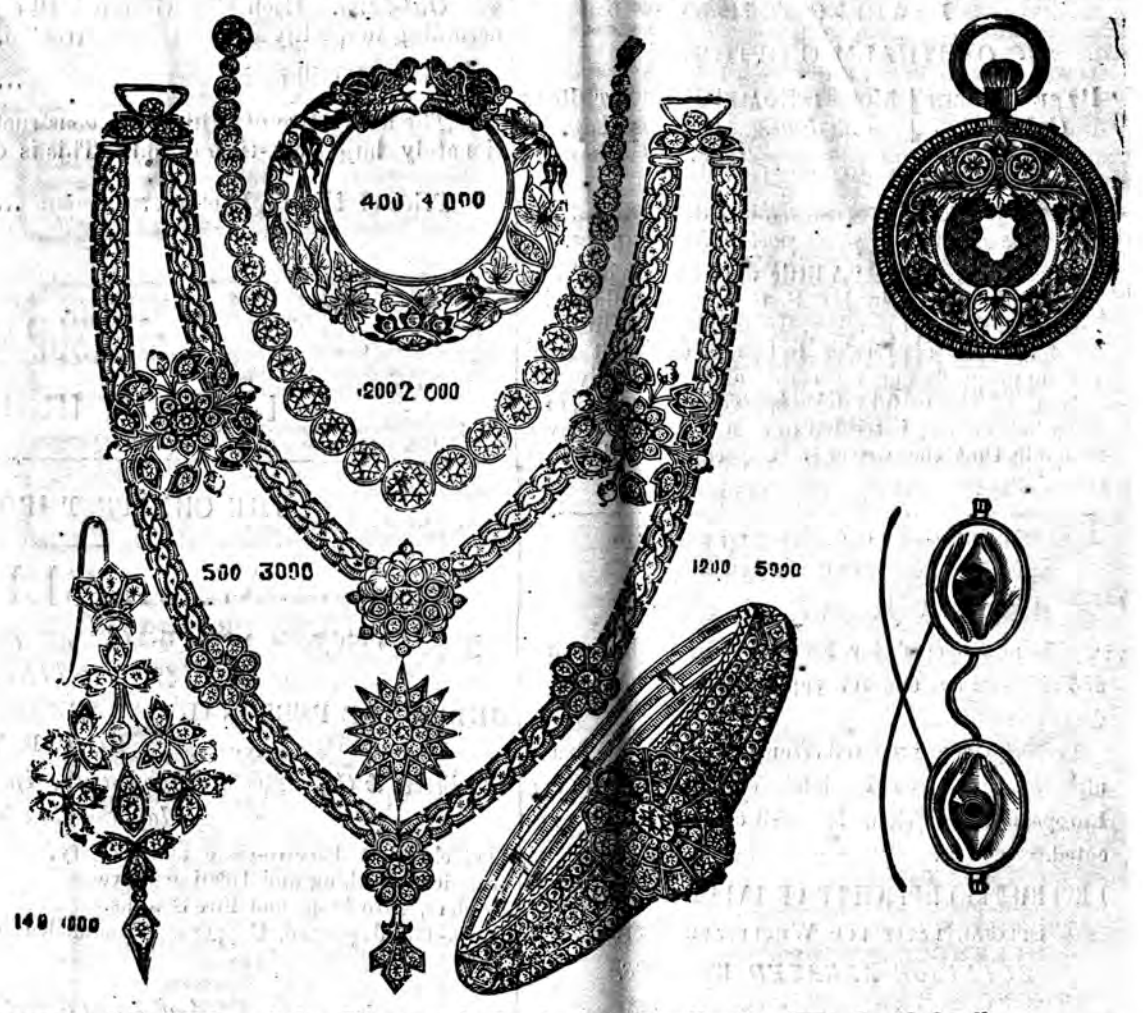

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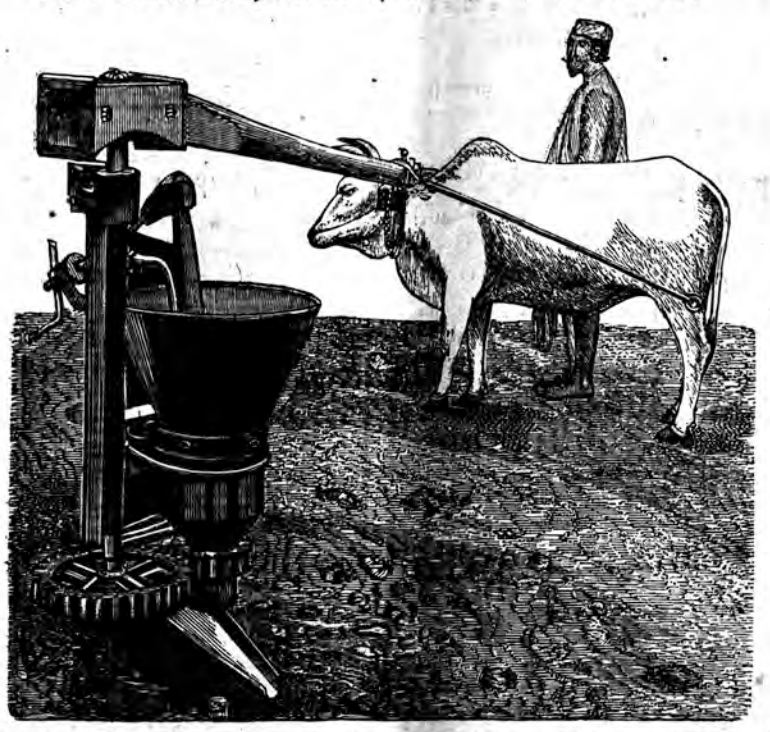

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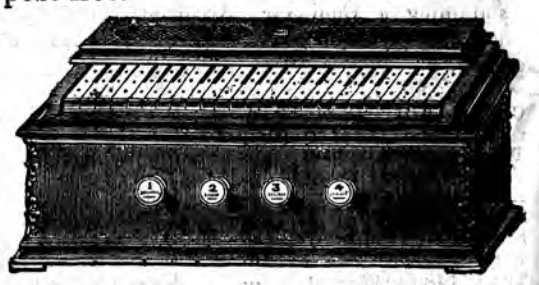

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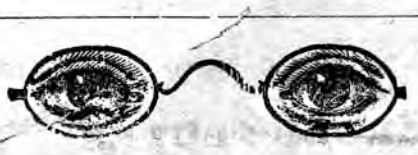

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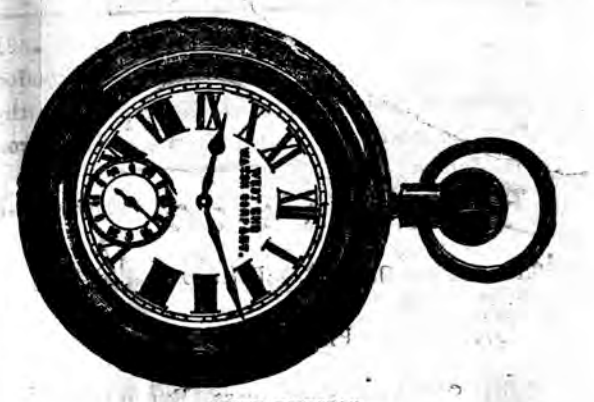

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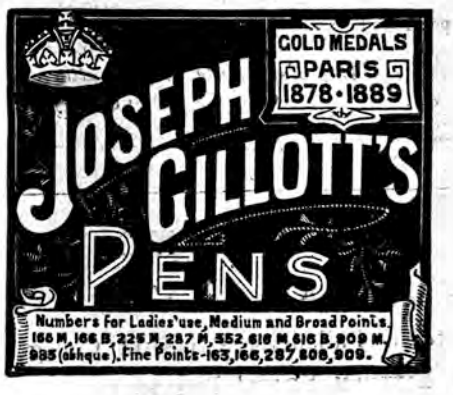
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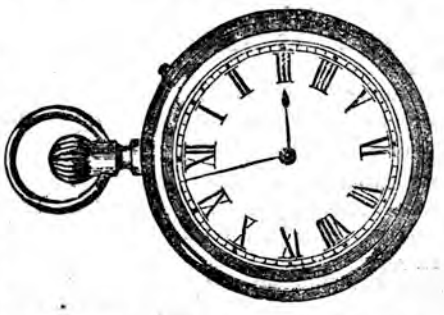

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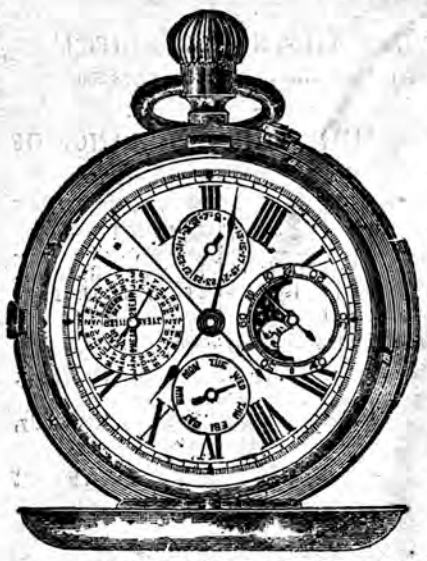

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